

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

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By A. G. HODGES.

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ADDRESS

Adopted by the American Party, AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING, June, 1857.

ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our principles. We are ready to-day as we were yesterday to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our vows of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well done, and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor faltered in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the misallied Republican party. It was a cruel and unequal sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as in public life, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however, seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle.

Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and to throw to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and to accomplish which ought to unite the good men of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself, or a cold participation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law where all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed to the American party endeavored to secure those wholesome reforms which are essential either to an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not unfrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open opposition to all reforms, proposing simply remedial measures for admitted great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to such an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has conferred upon him privileges wholly unknown to the native-born citizen. To day a foreign pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both our Federal and State governments. Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race and, whether meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The Union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as they will, they must be settled, not by crimination and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—the Constitution of the United States; and if there shall unfortunately arise differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitution and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impertinence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self-assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

- 1st The Federal Union must be maintained.
- 2d The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
- 3d The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
- 4th The Union of Church and State must be prevented.
- 5th The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
- 6th American interests must be promoted.
- 7th An American nationality must be cherished.
- 8th Sectional agitation must be terminated.
- 9th Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
- 10th The naturalization laws must be amended.
- 11th "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
- 12th Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President—which, in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as qualification of a candidate for the United States Senate, and a residence of seven years, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established religion, are all part and parcel of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire and hearty obedience to its provisions. It is, above and beyond all other records of political events, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different phases for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has invoked the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing more bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the ocean. We strain the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudinous murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The political domain, secured by a common treasure, a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a lawlessness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a sure hope of the union of the States with that free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of Southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven-protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and hearty of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair fame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

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(Aug. 17, 1857—J. FLOURNOY.)

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THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1857.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Lewis B. Fenwick as a candidate for Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives of Kentucky. Nov. 4, 1857.

The telegraph bore us last week the startling intelligence that the Governor of Maryland had determined to place Baltimore under military law, and had issued a proclamation ordering out seven thousand soldiers for the ostensible purpose of preserving the peace and enforcing the laws of the State at the approaching municipal election in that city. Below we publish the correspondence which passed between his Excellency, the Governor, and Mayor Swann, of Baltimore, upon this subject, and also the proclamation of the belligerent Governor, which, however, he has since had the good sense and prudence to recall. There have certainly been many outrages perpetrated in Baltimore, and the blame attaches itself to both parties. Both parties have had law breakers in their ranks, and private rights have in some cases been trampled upon by them. But the great difference is that while the American journals and the masses of the American party have upheld Mayor Swann in his endeavors to preserve the peace of the city and to quell the rioters, the Democratic party has systematically assailed him with vituperation, and the Irish legion has even dared to openly resist his authority and have in many cases used weapons supposed to have been furnished them by the Democratic Federal Government.

But, although the laws of Maryland may have been broken in Baltimore, this does not justify the Governor in his high handed usurpation of authority. The constitution of Maryland positively prohibits the Governor of that State from commanding in person the land and naval forces of that State without the consent of the Legislature. Moreover the law of Maryland places any forces ordered out by the Governor for the protection of Baltimore under the command of the Mayor of that city, who has made no requisition upon the Governor for troops, but who has loudly protested against any interference by the Governor. The laws of the State also forbid the troops being mustered in the neighborhood of the polls, and if the Governor intended to abide by the statutes of the State, it would be difficult to tell what the soldiers were to do when they were ordered out. According to the law they could not act except by the order of the Mayor, who was opposed to the order calling them out. Did the Governor intend to break that law and say who should command the troops? The law expressly forbids the troops from being assembled in the neighborhood of the polls; did the Governor intend to shoot down the citizens of Baltimore as they were passing from one poll to another? It is manifest that Governor Ligon had no right to keep the peace by breaking the laws of the State, and then passing upon the rights and chartered privileges of the city of Baltimore. Fortunately the whole farce was unnecessary, as Mayor Swann had taken ample precautions to put down all rioting at the municipal election of Baltimore, which takes place to day.

From the Baltimore Patriot. Correspondence between Gov. Ligon and Mayor Swann.

Baltimore, Oct. 28, 1857.

Hon. Thomas Swann, Mayor of Baltimore:

Sir: Representations from a large number of most respectable citizens of the condition of things in this city, added to my own conviction of my constitutional duty, impose upon me the obligation to call upon you as Mayor of the city, as to what provision should be made by you to guarantee personal security and the free exercise of suffrage by the legal voters at the approaching election. The events of October, 1856, both at the municipal and Presidential elections, and the violence at the recent municipal election, which practically disfranchised many thousands of the qualified native and naturalized voters of this city, conclusively establish the inadequacy of the existing city police to secure the elective rights and the personal safety of the voters. The citizen has a right to good government. He surrenders his individual power of defense and pays his property dues in consideration of the pledge made that he shall enjoy it. And I am resolute to use the determination to exert my constitutional power to fulfill the guarantee.

Subordinating, you are, like myself, sworn in your sphere to put forth your powers in this behalf, and I have come to the city to confer with you and ascertain what provision of an extraordinary character you propose to make to meet apprehended disorders of a character like those which have heretofore successfully defied the ordinary police force of the city. I shall be most happy if you can assure me of any detailed preparation on your part which will allay my solicitude and certify me that the citizen may not have the occasion to reproach us as deficient in duty.

It will never do for a great commercial metropolis like this to be dishonored by the unchecked violence of mobs, and it is necessary that the civil power should at once bring to bear its subjecting those evil-minded citizens whose acts are tarnishing the honor of the city and State and destroying the property of our commercial, mechanical, and manufacturing interests.

Not doubting that you concur with me in these sentiments and will appreciate the sense of official duty from which I invite your cooperation, have addressed you this letter, and ask, most respectfully, an immediate reply.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, T. WATKINS LIGON.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Baltimore, Oct. 28, 1857.

To His Excellency T. Watkins Ligon, Governor of Maryland:

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th inst., in which you say that "representations from a large number of most respectable citizens of the condition of things in this city, added to my own conviction of my constitutional duty, impose upon me the obligation to call upon you as Mayor of the city of Baltimore, as to what provision should be made by you to guarantee personal security and the free exercise of suffrage by the legal voters at the approaching election." Your Excellency, for your aid and cooperation in preserving the peace of the city and the rights of the citizens, I do not object at any time to impart to you, or any other citizen, the fullest information in regard to matters connected with the government of the city, in which the public might feel an interest. It could not fail to excite my surprise that in a let-

ter inviting a consultation with me, your Excellency, after pronouncing summary judgment upon the inefficiency of the city government, should have thought proper to refer to the events of the municipal and Presidential elections of 1856, which, as Mayor of the city, I had no official connection, and to impress upon me that you were resolute in the determination to use your constitutional power to fulfill the guarantee that the citizen is entitled to good government.

In your reference to the representations you have received from a large number of most respectable citizens, your Excellency would seem to have lost sight of the fact that, by the authority under which he is acting, the Mayor of the city is the judge of, and is responsible for the completeness and efficiency of his arrangements for preserving the public peace, and that the only official source of information, in reference to the plans heretofore adopted, was in his alone, and the officers acting under him.

Your Excellency has said about the importance of maintaining law and order in a great commercial metropolis like this, I need hardly assure you, that no man has labored more faithfully or assiduously than I have done for the accomplishment of this end. The events which have transpired since I took charge of the municipal government, and the unnumbered and wounded citizens, who have fallen in the late effort to preserve the peace of the city, and to secure to the citizens the free exercise of his right of suffrage, will sufficiently attest the activity of my labors.

My preparations at the last municipal election were, as is known, of the most ample character; sufficiently so, in my judgment, to have met any emergency. That individual instances of complaint were to be found is not to be wondered at. These are incident to all excited elections that have heretofore taken place in our city. My instructions to the police were of the most absolute and impartial character, and in every instance of decided outbreak, the efficiency of this force was felt and acknowledged.

At the election in November, in furtherance of the object which I have never lost sight of, in addition to the complement of officers assigned to the stations and the various election precincts, setting immediately in concert with the judges, together with the details by which they will be regulated, there will be what may be deemed in my judgment a competent force to insure to those who may be entitled to vote, the free and untrammelled exercise of their right of suffrage; and I will state it as my belief that, unless some unforeseen occurrence should take place, or an ungovernable feeling should be excited by those who are now engaged in the effort to break down the city government, that the election will proceed quietly and without interruption.

As Mayor of the city of Baltimore, I hold my commission directly from the people, and am accountable to them for the manner in which I discharge my trust. The office which I have been called upon to assume was conferred upon me without solicitation, and will be laid down when ever it shall be made to appear that I have lost the confidence of those whom it has been my highest endeavor to serve. I can recognize "subordination" in no other power within the sphere of my duty. I deemed it due to courtesy to afford to your Excellency the amplest information in regard to the matters to which you refer in your letter, and now invite from you any reliable evidence upon which I can legally act, of a combi-

Several Agricultural Societies have not yet sent me reports of their proceedings for this year. Newspapers which contain accounts of their fairs may be sent to me by mail. Reports from many counties have not been sent as yet.

It is hoped that the friends from whom the reports are expected will be able to furnish them without further delay, as the publication of the volume cannot be delayed for the want of them.

The opportunity of sending, by members of the Legislature, specimens of all sorts for the end use of the society, should not be forgotten or omitted.

Persons who own animals, of any kind, which has taken premiums at either of the Ky. State Fairs, may have a likeness of them published in the Society's volume of reports, by sending the pedigree and a good wood cut of the animal to me, without delay. Friendly papers please copy.

Cor. Sec. Ky. S. A. S. FRANKFORT, Oct. 30, 1857.

We call attention to the subjoined notice of the meeting of the ROGUE AND READY FIRE COMPANY, of this city. Frankfort has long been in need of an efficient fire corps, and it is to be hoped that this attempt to re-organize the company will be successful. Experience has taught us that the present arrangements for the protection of the property and the lives of our citizens against fire by accident or the torch of the incendiary are totally insufficient to accomplish their object. When a house catches fire here the citizens usually let it burn and content themselves with saving the surrounding property; or, at least, their efforts to quench a fire fairly under way are generally unavailing. If any one needs an argument to convince him of the propriety of taking active steps in this matter, we refer him to the fires which occurred here last fall. We hope the meeting will be well attended, and its praiseworthy object speedily promoted.

ROUGH AND READY FIRE COMPANY. A meeting of the ROGUE AND READY FIRE COMPANY will be held at the Court House, on Thursday evening, Nov. 5th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of re-organizing the company. A full attendance of the members, as well as the citizens, is requested. H. EVANS, Captain.

C. A. CLARKE, Sec'y.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that an Irishman, named Dewire, who has been employed upon the repairs of the Frankfort and Louisville Railroad, was fatally injured on last Sunday evening. Dewire had been stupidly tipsy all day Sunday, and in the evening some Irishmen, also tipsy, placed him upon a hand-car, and then got on themselves to take a ride out of town. Everything went on smoothly enough until they got about seven miles from town, when, while they were going at a tremendous speed over a bridge, Dewire fell off, striking the back of his head against one of the rails of the track, which split it open. He died soon after. His tipsy friends were soon sobered by the melancholy casualty.

SUSPENDED.—The directors of the North Carolina State Bank held a meeting on Tuesday last and determined to suspend specie payment.

John Collins was found drowned in a creek near Bardonia, Ky., on Thursday. He was a dissipated man.—*Lou. Courier.*

What a commentary is contained in that last sentence.

THE GREAT ENGLISH ESTATE.—The immense estate of the Jennings family, about which there has been much litigation and speculation as to the true heirs, has finally been taken possession of by Mr. Joseph Martin, the declared heir-at-law. So the American descendants of the rich Jennings are dashed in their expectations, but out of suspense.

Wm. L. Jackson, Esq., of Parkersburg, has been appointed Lieut. Governor of Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. W. McComas.

to those vagrant emissaries of disorder who wander from polls to polls for the purpose of illegal voting, and to deter peaceful citizens from the exercise of their rights. But it is the sincere hope of the Governor that the majesty of the law, supported by the countenance of good citizens, will make the ensuing election a signal triumph to those who believe in the capacity of the people for self government.

Given under my hand at the city of Baltimore, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

By the Governor: T. WATKINS LIGON. J. PINKNEY, Sec'y of State.

ORDER NO. 1. Headquarters, M. M., Baltimore, Oct. 28, '57.

Major General George H. Stuart, commanding 1st Light Division, M. V. You are hereby ordered to hold your entire command ready for immediate service, fully equipped, and report to me at noon on Saturday next.

ORDER NO. 2. Headquarters, M. M., Baltimore, Oct. 28, '57.

John Smead Smith, Major General 3d Division, M. M.—You are hereby ordered to enroll and embody, without delay, six regiments of not less than six hundred men each (to be offered and equipped), and hold the same in readiness for service by noon on Saturday next, and report to me.

T. WATKINS LIGON.

Some of the local papers are talking about moving the capital of Kentucky from Frankfort to some point more central. We would like to know, says the Henderson Commercial, what they want to move it for, it is now at a very good place where there are ample public buildings for all necessary purposes. The Democrats pretend to be great defenders of the people and their money, but as soon as they get into power every one sets himself to studying up some way to expend their money as fast as possible. To erect new public buildings for the State would cost at least one million of dollars. Where is this money to come from if it does not come out of the pockets of the people by direct taxation? No one wants to submit to anything of the kind, while we have buildings that will answer all purposes. The present capital is of as easy access as any other place to be found in the State, and much more so than any central locality will ever be made. By placing it in a central location, the amount of travel of the Representatives would not be diminished in the least. We hope that these newspaper squabbles who are constantly studying out some plan for the unnecessary expenditure of money will find something else of more interest and profit to talk about and let well to alone.

For the Commonwealth. The Kentucky State Agricultural Society.—Reports, &c., Wanted.

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Governor Johnson, of Georgia, on Bank Suspensions.

At a meeting of merchants and others in Savannah, on the 14th, resolutions were adopted recommending that the banks temporarily suspend specie payments, and a committee was chosen to lay the action of the meeting before the Governor, and request him "to withhold any action" against the banks, in consequence of this step, until the meeting of the Legislature.

The following is the Governor's reply:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Milledgeville, Oct. 19, 1857.

I acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 15th instant, in behalf of the merchants and citizens of Savannah, requesting me "to withhold any action" against the banks in consequence of their suspending specie payments, as the approaching session of the Legislature is so near at hand.

I should have done as you suggested if no such request had been made. I am gratified that my convictions are fortified by the suffrage of so intelligent a portion of the people as you represent; and the unanimity of their voice would seem to indicate that there cannot be much diversity of opinion among thinking men as to the propriety of a cheerful compliance with the wishes of the merchants and the citizens of Savannah.

I do not pretend to be familiar with the great questions of finance involved in the commercial crisis that is upon us; but in my humble judgment, the suspension of specie paying is not a remedy; it is only an expedient, and will fail to be even an expedient unless debtors, creditors, merchants, people and banks, set with and towards each other in the utmost good faith, and with a mutual desire to render each other burdens as light as possible. The spirit of confidence and forbearance must pervade every ramification of business; without this, the suspension of specie payments will be a failure.

It is gratifying to believe that the suspension of our Banks (and I think those of the South generally) is not the result of insolvent, but a measure of self defense against the drafts upon their credit to replenish the vaults of those of the North.

I predicate my opinion of the soundness of our banks upon the exhibits they present in response to executive proclamation. Hence, billholders must wait the issue of the time, and all the business of the country will be brought to a standstill. The expedient resorted to, if properly employed, may save the patient until the great remedy can come to the rescue.

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Young, you have been honest in your expressions, and I will be the same. The troops we are sending to Utah are not sufficient to whip you. This I know very well. But you know equally well that if you resist these few, the government will send enough in the spring to annihilate you." "True," said Young, "but when that time arrives you will find Utah a waste, every house burned, and every tree felled. We shall send our provender to the mountains and retreat there. I will fire my own house if necessary." Brigham Young is known to be a great coward and braggart.

Major Van Vliet had a long interview with the President last evening. He says Young is as well informed in relation to the government movements as any man in Washington.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice. We ask special attention to our Column in another part of the paper. The goods there described, comprising a portion of our stock have been recently selected in the best markets, and purchased upon such terms as enable us to offer unusual inducements to customers. We are satisfied that a better or more complete assortment of similar goods has never been brought to this city; and being determined to sell for reasonable profits, purchasers will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Nov. 4, 1857. KEENE & Co.

Great Attraction. Mrs. F. T. Lyons has just received and opened a very large and splendid lot of MILLINERY GOODS. Give her a call.

Oct. 23, 1857.

We are authorized to announce E. H. TOLLE, of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant at Arms to the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky. [Oct.—23th.

We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. [Oct. 19—th.

We are requested to announce Major M. D. WEST, as a candidate for State Librarian.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. NOBLE, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. [Sept. 11—th.

We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

We are authorized to announce Jno. W. PRUETT, as a candidate for Sergeant at Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

Assistant Clerk of the Senate. We are authorized to announce Edward Hensley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate of the next General Assembly. Sept. 7—th.

New Goods. R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till last of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest. Please give him a call.

Sept. 2, 1857.

Youghiogheny Coal. 13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by July 1—th. R. C. STEELE & CO.

Special Notice. We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the Buck Run Church on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.

June 8, 1857.

LOST! 270 SHARES OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD STOCK, Kentucky, which was mailed by the Assistant Secretary on 29th July, 1857. Of said stock 210 shares of 25 per cent. paid, Nos. 2823 and 2894, and 5 shares of 7 per cent. full paid stock No. 2836, due on above for interest as same; belongs to W. R. Samuel, of Frankfort, Ky.

Also, 50 shares of 25 per cent. paid stock, No. 2835, belonging to J. T. Steele, of Franklin county, Ky., interest endorsed on the back of same.

Also, 5 shares of 5 per cent. full paid stock, belonging to Capt. Sam. Steele, of Franklin county, Ky., mailed for New York about the 29th of September, 1857.

Steps have been taken by us to prevent these lost certificates from being used, and to have new certificates issued to us.

W. R. SAMUEL, J. T. STEELE, SAM. STEELE.

Nov. 4, 1857—2w.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS STORE, MANSION HOUSE, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

MRS. E. C. STROBRIDGE

WOULD respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has on hand a large and fashionable assortment of Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Hair Braids, Curls, Brass Hoops, and all other articles usually kept in a Millinery Establishment, which she will sell as low as the lowest.

Nov. 2, 1857—3m.

TO THE PUBLIC. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

WE would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.

—ALSO— Agents for the WILLIAMSON LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD. This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Cost's for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Needles, and all other articles usually kept in a Millinery Establishment, which she will sell as low as the lowest.

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\$50,000 WORTH OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, AT PRIME COST! CRAIG, ELLIOTT & CO., LEXINGTON, KY.

Owing to the limitation of their partnership to the 31st day of January next, will offer their entire stock of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS AT COST FOR CASH!

Or to their regular customers on account, to the 31st of January next, consisting in part of the following Goods: 75 Patterns Placed Bayadere and Side Striped Silk Dresses; 125 Patterns Plaid, Striped and Plain Silk Dresses; 30 Sets Valenciennes and English Thread Laces, new and beautiful; 35 Sets Cambric and Swiss

